THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER, Editors and Proprietors. | SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 20, 1839. | NO. XIV, OF VOL. XX. (Whole No. 1004.)

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Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

Advertisements sent in for publication, must have the number of times marked on them, or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged for accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editors on business must be *post paid*, or they will not be attended to.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE next Session of the Female School of Miss SARAH A. STEARNS will commence on the 1st of October next. Five or six advanced pupils would be taken into the school, and board can be had in respectable families at moderate prices

The undersigned can confidently recommend this school to favorable notice, believing that the qualifications of Miss STEARNS are of a superior order, to teach the elementary as well as higher literary branches.—Her discipline and mode of instruction differs very much from that usually enforced and practised in our Southern schools; and being of a mild and parental character leaves the mind unembarrassed and free to act upon its appropriate objects. An experience now of two years enables us to place full confidence in her abilities as a teacher, the correctness of her deportment, and the efficiency of her system.

W. R. HOLT,
ROBT. FOSTER,
HENRY R. DUSENBERRY,
JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, Davidson County, N. C., September 20, 1839. 4t

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Mirror.

THE UNWHIPPED SCHOOL BOY.

Reformation is the order of the day; and among the manifold modern improvements, Mr. Strap, the school master, had his.

"I instruct," said Mr. Strap, 'on an entirely new system.'

"You do?" said old Mrs. Gosling.

"I do," said Strap oracularly.

"Now do tell?" said Mrs. Gosling.

"Madam," said Mr. Strap, 'the work is six thousand years old.'

"Law!" said Mrs. Gosling, admiringly.

"And it has been all that time wrong on the subject of education of youth."

Mrs. Gosling opened her eyes and ears. She knew Mr. Strap was one of the wisest of men. He saw she liked to hear him talk, and he went on.

"Madam, children should never be whipped."

"How?" said Mrs. Gosling, interrogatively, and with a guilty look. She flagellated her little son, Jim, every day of his life, once, at least, on an average. If ever she had omitted one day, from absence, illness, or any other accident, she made up the deficiency of flogging him twice the day after. Jim was ten years old. Ten times three hundred and sixty-five makes three thousand six hundred and fifty. This seems pretty hard; but I solemnly believe the calculation to be within the truth.—I solemnly believe James Gosling had received the rod at least that number of times.—Mrs. Gosling generally made these inflictions with her own hand; she looked therefore rather confounded at this opinion of Mr. Strap, who was her oracle, and who, somehow or other, she had imagined by his name, had her view on the subject.

"Children," said Mr. Strap, 'should never be whipped."

"No?" asked Mrs. Gosling.

"Never," said Mr. Strap.

"How would you govern them, then," asked Mrs. Gosling, with simplicity.

"Kindness, madam," said Mr. Strap.

"But when kindness won't answer?"

"Reason, madam," rejoined Mr. Strap, with a magisterial wave of the head.

"Reason may do well for some," said Mrs. Gosling, shaking her head doubtfully.

"It willl do for all, madam, if properly applied. We are created with reason. We are not brutes. We are—we are—that is."

"Certainly!" said Mrs. Gosling.

"I shall hereafter conduct my school on an entirely new plan," said Mr. Strap, 'I shan't have a rod in it. I shall make my boys love me; respect my kind intentions; bow to my reason, and obey me for their own good."

"What do you charge a year?" asked Mrs. Gosling.

"Two hundred dollars, and each boy to bring a silver spoon—two suits of clothes, and two pair of sheets," said Strap.

"I've been a thinking," said Mrs. Gosling, "whether my son Jim is not old enough to be put under your care."

"What is his age?" asked Strap.

"Ten, last June."

"Certainly," said Mr. Strap, "I'll take him with pleasure."

"I must tell you frankly," said Mrs. Gosling, "that I have had trouble with him."

"I'll take him madam," said Strap.

"He's very wild," said Mrs. Gosling.

"No matter, madam," reiterated Mr. Strap, with a smile of self confidence, "I'll take him."

"He's a boy of good parts," said Mrs. Gosling, "but he's beyond my management."

"I think I understand his case, madam," said Mr. Strap, smiling again.

"And you never flog?"

"Never madam. When shall he come?"

"When you please."

"Send him to-morrow."

"I will," said Mrs. Gosling.

The next day Master James Gosling, with two suits of clothes; a silver spoon; and two pair of sheets arrived at Mr. Strap's boarding School in the country, not far from town, where he had hitherto resided. He was a little red headed boy with short sandy hair standing straight out like a shoe brush, and his forehead half an inch high; little pug nose; an enormous mouth; no eyebrows—and a pair of small eyes which looked green in the morning and red at night. Four of his front teeth had been knocked out fighting. He bit his nails half way down so that he had a shrill, cracking voice; Jim was a sad fellow, and one would think from the number of whippings he had received must have led but a sad life of it. It appears, however, that he had accommodated himself to his situation, and that he lived amid his multifarious flagellations almost unhurt, like a salamander on the fire. He had been litterally whipped through life, and had become hardened to it, soul and body, as a camel's knees are to the sand; and though he screamed and kicked from mere habit, you might see him two minutes after one of these skin-flaying operations, with a smile of unclouded comfort on his face, of careless mirth, eating a piece of bread and butter, or playing marbles, or mumbling a peg with the first scaramouth he met. He had been enured poor fellow, to all the forms and varieties of beating. Now it was a sudden whip to the ear, now a dozen slaps on the palm with the flat ruler; —now a smart rap on the knuckles; and now a cuff and now a kick. These were mere child's play to those regular executions which varied the monotony of every three or four days, when coat and vest off; 'stand erect sir?' and the birch was laid on till the arm that wielded it paused from fatigue. At these times his outcries were wont to be limited only by the quantity of his breath and the power of his lungs; and the unfortunate boy would shriek and roar till the neighbors, disturbed, would shake their heads dubiously, and tell each other it was 'that Mrs. Gosling licking poor Jim.' Such was the lad sent by the overwearied mother to Mr. Strap not more if the truth must be told, to get rid of heavy trouble, than from curiosity, to see what Jim would do in a school where they 'never whipped."

On arriving at school, Jim was let loose among the rest of the boys to play. He got into a game of marbles, but his antagonists soon perceived that he cheated and turned him out. He then took to the top, but the 'fellows' found that he had brought into the arena a great, long pegged thing, that cut their little tops to pieces. No reader that has ever been a boy, need to be told that this play consists in one's top being spun in the circle, whilst the rest are spun down at it; sometimes splitting the mark in two. Jim's top, with his accurate aim, split two or three, and the boys protested against such unequal chances. One of them said it was like the horse crying 'every one for himself!' when he danced among the chickens. By and by he was taken into a game of ball, but in five minutes, a round stone, instead of a ball, was flung with such violence at one of the small boys, as to knock him down and inflict a severe contusion. Jim protested it was a mistake. Mr. Strap reasoned with him. He beggod pardon and was forgiven.

The next morning the rope of 'the swing' broke while a person, who was swinging fell, to the imminent danger of life. It was found that it had been *cut* two thirds through; in the afternoon the pair of *globes* were scratched to pieces with a nail or knife, and when the usher went to ring the bell for bed, that necessary instrument was no longer to be found. A chain of circumstancial evidence fixed these things on James Gosling. Mr. Strap took the boy into his private room.

"James."

"Sir."

"Did you scratch?"

"No, sir."

"Do you give me your word and honor?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you know what an oath is?"

"Yes, sir."

"Should you be willing to swear?"

"Yes, sir."

Mr. Strap then said:

"My son, to be candid, I don't believe you. I know you to be the author of these delinquencies."

James looked up in the face of his instructor with astonishment.

"If you will confess the truth I will forgive you. Are you not guilty?"

"Yes, sir." "I thought so. Now you have imagined yourself here, doubtless, among *enemies*. I wish to show you that you are not so. We are all your friends. If you do wrong, you do wrong, you do so against those who love you. Is that *right*?"

"No, sir."

"Well, then, I am willing to believe that you have done these things from bad habits; from want of reflection; from ignorance of the character of the instructors. I pardon you. Go down among your companions.—Be a better boy for the future. I shall never have cause to complain of you again, shall I?"

"No, sir."

"Go, then, my dear child. Remember that the way to be happy is to be virtuous."

"Yes, sir."

"That if you intend to be respected in society, you must begin as a boy the honorable conduct which you mean to practice as a man. I could have punished you for the faults you had committed had I so pleased. I wish you for my friend. Here is a plate of plumcake for you. Go out, my dear boy. Do not forget that you have done wrong and that you been forgiven. Do your bear me?"

"Yes, sir," said Jim with his mouth crambled full of cake.

'Go then, remember I love you and trust to your generosity that you will not hereafter infringe any of the rules. Good morning, my dear son."

"Good morning, sir," said Jim, putting into his mouth the last bit of cake.

Two days after this occurrence one of the ushers found a pin very ingeniously placed in his chair, to the great derangement of his own ideas and the indiguisable merriment of all, when the discovery was proclaimed. The next day the cat was killed, a creature which had been much loved, and was universally lamented, and in the evening one of the little boys was frightened actually into fits by a ghost fourteen feet high, with the head of a pumpkin, and eyes as large as tea cups.

The culprit was detected in James Gosling and he confined to bread and water diet for three days, which did not prevent several of the boy's stockings being filled, before they arose in the morning, with prickly pears, and the usher, who slept in the room with the lads, on waking in the morning found his toes tied together by a long string communicating with the toes of six boys who were also thus tied, the whole being linked together. Mr. Strap looked grave at this, and James Gosling might thank his stars that he was an inmate of an establishment where "they never whipped." He had to wear a fool's cap two feet high, with a pair of jack-asses ears attached to the top, but one of the little boys near him being unable to repress his laughter, James gave him a blow on the eye which blinded him for a month. That very evening Mr. Strap got caught in a string laid across the top of the stairs in such a way as nearly to break his neck. He took James again into the closet and talked to him an hour. The arguments which he used would be quite too long for the limits of this article. Socrates could not have spoken more wisely. At the end he gave him another piece of cake, and sent him into the schoolroom with a kindness more than paternal. James was at this time melted. He wiped his eyes and blew his nose, and Mr. Strap went on his arguments, till at length the worthy disciple of the system felt assured of its success.

He is mine!" said he to himself, with rather a benevolent smile. "He feels his error. He will do wrong no more. How much better thus to overcome errors than with the brutish use of *this!*" and he regarded a small bamboo cane, which he usually carried with him in his walks.

The month had expired, and this was the day appointed for this visit of Mrs. Gosling. In the afternoon Mr. Strap went into his library where he had sent James on some errand. The boy not returning he followed him. He had been detained by a curious attraction. A beautiful little canary bird, accustomed to fill the house with music, had been hanging in its cage against the wall; the repentant boy had taken it down and plucked off all its feathers, and was amusing himself by regarding its contortions and distress with a grin of delight. Mr. Strap forgot his system, but obeyed the honest and doubtless correct impulse of his soul, seized the young reprobate by the collar, and having accidentally in his hand his bamboo cane gave him what people in the every day world term a regular *trouncing*. Mrs. Gosling entered while he was in the act. The naked canary bird revealed the story.

"I ought to apologise," said Mr. Strap, taking breath.

"For licking my Jim?" asked Mrs. Gosling surprised.

"No, madam, but for having ever been such a fool as to suppose myself wiser than Solomon. I shall renounce *new systems*, and hereafter take the world *as it is*'" and poor Jim, after his brief reprieve, received his daily portions as regularly as ever.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

HOPE.

If Hope be dead—why seek to live?
For what besides, has life to give?
Life, Youth, and Love, and Beauty, too,
If Hope be dead—say! what are you?

Life without Hope! Oh, that is not
To live! but, day by day, to rot,
With feelings cold, and passions dead
To wander o'er the world, and tread
Upon its beauties, and to gaze,
All vacant, o'er its flowery maze,
Oh! think if this be life! then say,—
"Who lives when Hope has fled away!"

Youth without Hope! An endless night,
Trees which have felt the cold springs blight,
The lightning's flash, and the thunders strife,
Yet pine away a weary life,
Which *older* would have sunk, and died
Beneath the strokes, their *youth* defied—
But, curst with length of days, are left
To rail at Youth of Hope bereft.

Love without Hope! It cannot be,
There is a vessel on yon sea—
Becalmed and sail-less as despair,
And know—this helpless Love floats there.

And *Beauty* too—when Hope is gone—
Has lost the ray in which it shone!
And seen without this borrowed light,
Has lost the beam which made it bright
Now what avail the silken hair,
The angel smile, and gentle air,
The beaming eye, and glance refined—
Faint semblance of the purer mind—
As gold-dust, sparkling in the sun,
Points where the richer strata run,
Alas! they now just seem to be
Bestowed to mock at misery,
They speak of days, long, long gone by,
Then point to cold Reality,
And with a death-like smile, they say.—
"Oh! what are we, when Hope's away!"

Thus *Life*, *Youth*, *Love*, and *Beauty* too,
When seen without Hope's brightning hue,
All sigh in misery's saddest tone,—
"Why seek to live, if Hope be gone?"

A MODERN FAUST.

Among those individuals who should have been somewhere else yesterday morning, might have been seen at Mr. Recorder Baldwin's office of business a, professed follower of the great Faust, vulgarly known as a "jour printer." He was a *case* all *sorts* of a case—a walking edition of the stripped pig, or in other words an *uncorrected copy* of the *works* of intemperance *sewed up*, and *bound* by no tee-total *rule* of entire abstinence. He looked blurred, or like a bad impression of a worn out wood cut of our American eagle, or of a runaway negro.

"You were found sleeping out last night," said the Recorder. "Who and what are you?" addressing the badly set up bill of humanity in the dock.

"Me, I'm a poor——d——n poor specimen of the art preservatives of all arts—vulgarly called a 'jour printer,' or 'typo,' said the prisoner.

"And need *correction*," said the affable Recorder. "I thought you were a *foul case*. Why were you not at your lodging last night?"

"Because I *lost my place*—got out of *sorts*—had no *quoins* [coins] to get *locked-up* any where else: in fact, out of cash, which is the copy of our our existence. Ah! sir, I've felt the pressure of the times as well as other folks—have had an *impression*, and a heavy one, of the difficulty of *justifying* my actions by the right *measure*."

"But a correct man of your profession," said the Recorder, "would have been at his case *setting up*, at the time the watchman found you setting down."

"Yes, but I was a gone *case*, and even if I were setting *down* instead of setting *up*, I don't see what alteration you should make in the *copy* of your verdict."

"You were lying down, sir."

"Yes I had come to a *period*, that's a fact, and the watchman made a *parenthesis* of his arms to raise me up, and a *note of admiration* of my body, head downwards, while bringing me to this new fangled *press* to have a *proof* taken," rejoined the "jour."

"The watchman charges you with being tipsy, sir."

"I *wet my matter* too much last night that's a fact."

"When the watchman placed you on your feet you did not stand straight—leaned in every direction, and staggered about in every direction as though you were working off the first sheet of the new grand lottery on the side walk."

"I thought, sir, that I was on *rule and figure work*; but Charley soon gave me a rap with something more than a *sheep's foot*, which in a manner *straightened* me. He well nigh *distributed* the *matter* of *my upper case*, sir—throwed my brain into *pi*."

"I shall have to send you to the calaboose, sir; lock you up for thirty days."

"Thirty days! What! *lock up my form* for thirty days! Oh! you don't mean that, sir. You have no *rule* for doing it. Why, sir, you might as well send to *lie* on the *gallies* in the swamp at once. Thirty days in the calaboose! That would indeed be laying on the *imposing stone*. Let me go this time, Mr. Recorder; I will see and correct all *errors*, avoid all *outs*, such as the watchman discovered, in future, and present a clean revised *proof sheet* of my conduct hereafter. I'll tell your honor what it is; that watchman who handles the hook so often don't always follow copy. Why he swore there against me as if his oath was *stereotyped*, and as if he knew me like a book."

The Recorder told this modern Faust that he was fully impressed with the sincerity of his determination to reform, but that unless he got some person other than himself to vouch for it, he must give him a situation, say thirty days in the calaboose.—*N. O. Picayune.*

MULTUM IN PARVO; OR, SQUEEZING A LARGE INDIAN INTO A SMALL SHIRT.

The Pawnees seem to be as prone to turn to their own good account the necessities of a stranger, as the shrewdest and most unconscionable of their white brethren. When Mr. Murray was about to leave the Pawnee country, he was in want of two or three horses for himself and servants but the cunning Indians, knowing that he must have them, demanded twice or thrice as much as their ponies were worth. Mr. M. was finally advised, by the chief in whose wig-wam he had dwelt, to expose his goods for sale, and then notify the jockies of the village that he was ready to trade—although he could not offer a "kingdom—for a horse." The plan worked admirably, and, among those who came to dicker, was an old fat chief, with whom our Highlander had sport enough to compensate him, one would suppose, most amply for his previous vexations.—The following is his waggish description of the scene:

"Soon after this, while I was still sitting near my packs of goods, like an Israelite in Monmouth street, an elderly chief approached, and signified his wish to trade. Our squaws placed some bear meat before him, after which I gave him the pipe; and in the meantime had desired my servant to search my saddle bags, and to add to the heap of saleable articles, every thing of every kind beyond what was absolutely necessary for my covering on my return. A spare shirt, handkerchief, and a waistcoat, were thus drafted; and, among other things, was a kind of elastic flannel waistcoat, made for wearing next to the skin, and to be drawn over the head, as it was without buttons or any opening in front. It was too small for me, and altogether so tight and uncomfortable, although elastic, that I had determined to part with it. To this last article my new customer took a great fancy; and he made me describe to him the method of putting it on, and the warmth and comfort of it when on. Be it remembered that he was a very large, corpulent man, probably weighing sixteen stone; I knew him to be very good natured, as I had hunted once with his son; and, on returning to his lodge, the father had feasted me, chatted with me by signs, and taught me some of that most extraordinary Indian method of communication. He said he sheuld like to try on the jacket; and as he threw the Buffalo robe off his huge shoulders, I could scarcely keep my gravity, when I compared their dimensions with the garment into which we were about to attempt their introduction. However, by dint of great industry and care, we contrived to get him into it. In the body it was a foot too short, and fitted him so close that every thread was stretched to the uttermost; the sleeves reached a very little below his elbow. However, he looked upon his arms and person with great complacency, and elicited many smiles from the squaws at the drollery of his attire; but as the weather was very hot, he soon began to find himself too warm and confined, and he wished to take it off again. He moved his arms—he pulled the sleeves—he twisted and turned himself in every direction but in vain. The woollen jacket was an admirable illustration of the Inferno of Dante and Virgil, and of matrimony, as described by many poets—it was easy enough to get into it, *sed revocare gradum* was a difficult matter indeed. The old man exerted himself till the drops of perspiration fell from his forehead; but had I not been there, he must either have made some person cut it up, or have sat in it until this minute. For sometime I enjoyed this scene with malicious and demure gravity, and then I showed him that he must try and pull it over his head. A lad who stood by them drew it till it enveloped his nose, eyes, mouth and ears; his arms were raised above his head, and for some minutes he remained in that melancholy plight, blinded, choked, and smothered, with his hands rendered useless for the time. He rolled about, sneezing, sputtering, and struggling, until all around were convulsed with laughter; and our squaws shrieked in their ungovernable mirth in a manner that I had never before witnessed. At length I slit a piece of the edge, and released the old fellow from his straight-waistcoat confinement; he turned it round often in his hands, and made a kind of comic-grave address to it, of which I could only gather a few words. I believe the import of them was, that it would be a "good creature in the ice month at the village." I was so pleased with his good humor, that I gave it to him, and told him to warm his squaw in the ice month.

DUELLING AT SEA.

Economical Method.—Among the passengers on board a ship bound from New Orleans, to one of northern cities, there was a young lady, the only female passenger, and two gentlemen, one a young buckskin of eighteen, and the other apparently forty-five; both of whom became very much enamored with this lone passenger. For some time they were both entirely ignorant of the passion of the other for the young lady; at length Mr. Chucks the oldest of the two, desirous of learning the pedigree and circumstances of his charmer, and whether her market was yet to be made, opened a conversation with Mr. Green, the other lover; when a mutual confession ensued respecting the regard they both entertained for the unknown young lady, and their intention, if possible to secure a claim to her affections if they were not already bound in holy ties to another. This confession instead of palliating the case of either, threw a new obstacle in the way of both. One consultation succeeded another, both became very determined and avowed their intention to solicit her attention and regard. They were soon at open hostility—Mr. Chucks received a challenge from Mr. Green—he accepted it—Mr. Green chose horse pistols for his weapons, which were procured from the mate of the ship; the day and hour were appointed—they agreed to stand at ten yards distance diagonally upon the deck, that there could be no harm done to any but themselves. However, before the hour arrived, Chucks who was a stout corpulent man, concluded that he had not an equal chance with his antagonist, who was of a small stature and very slim, and unlike the Irish Barrister, was unwilling that Green should shoot at his own bigness marked out upon himself, probably fearing if he did not hit the heart, he might injure the cap. However, after much parleying and some rough words, it was proposed, that each should shoot at a target just the bigness of the other. Green readily consented to this; but Chucks still contended that Green had the advantage of him, but as life was not at stake, he finally consented. The targets were prepared, and after shooting three times apiece, to the great surprise of the other passengers, Chucks proved the best marksman. Green stepped directly to Chucks and took him by the hand, acknowledging at the same time his defeat, and giving him his word that he would relinquish all claims to the lady save those of sad recollection. The matter being decided, the veteran lover proceeded to pay his respects to his silent charmer, who had been kept in entire ignorance of the high regard in which she was held, and the cause of the duel. To the astonishment and mortification of Chucks, she informed him that she had been married twice, and was then the mother of several children—that being predisposed to consumptive affections, she had visited her friends in the south to spend the winter, and was now returning with improved health to relieve her husband, who was an industrious mechanic, of those domestic duties which her absence incurred. The sage lover seeing his "cake was all dough," concluded to enjoy, a while longer, that *single blessedness*, of which he had already, seen not a little.

The following is one of the happiest hits that we have for a long time met with. There is something so very imploring in the perplexity of the correspondent, and so hard in his case—and so common too—that it is to be hoped he may fully succeed in his new, though somewhat desperate intention.—*Phila. Gazette.*

FOR DE NATIONAL INTELLIGENSIAIR.

MESSIEURS! I am von francais hoo com fromo arriveng in dis capitale des Etats Unis, in de intention d'enseigner to speeke de langue francaise. I ave depense al mon argent. I not can pay for von avertisement. Eh bien? I go to de jentelman; he keeps vat de peopell eol von Academie:—"Velle," I say, "Monsieur, je suis professeur de langue francaise." "Vat you say?" he say. I say, "Je desirerais enseigner le francais dans votre ecole." He ansair, "Vat you say aibout cole?" Parbleu! I mus speeke inglish. "Sare," I say, "I am von teechair of de frensh." He replique, "Vare velle." I say, "You ave enni jentelman qui desire to apprendre de frensh?" He ansair, "No saire, I teash dat langage mi selfe." Je vous demande pardon." I maik von vairi lo bo. I pase to von, too, tree, foure, fife, seeks, morbieu! oll say dey teesh de frensh damneelves Me voici dans von grand perzaile. Vat I can do? "Je suis pauvre comme un rat d'eglise." I must ave ov rat to eet. You jentelman ave de reputation to be vairee liberal. You vill put von avertissement in your paipare, dat I am arrive, and dat I vill teash to de peopell is dis citee to speeke de INGLISH correctement, an vit von vairy poor accent.

J'ai l'honneur d'etre, Messieurs les Editours, un de vos plus humbles serviteurs.

WASHINGTON, 13 AUGUSTE, 1839.

New Orleans.—If in the winter we are the gayest people on this continent, with more variety of life and manners than any other city presents, in the summer we are the dullest. The monotony of existence caused by the very general absenteeism is only varied by the fever, and the exciting scenes it creates. We proceed to mention one, the *relation* of which, caused a chill through *our* hearts, and struck the "electric chain" by which we are strongly bound. It surely must have thrilled the heart of the beholder with sudden horror

Dr. Lambert, an excellent and eminent French physician in this city, relates that, during his frequent rides through the different streets, his attention has almost always been attracted as he passed a house where a poor family lived. The family consisted of a man and his wife, both rather young, and the latter good looking, with a little infant smi-

ling in beauty, and about ten months old. He was led to notice them, from the appearance of content that lived there, and their being frequently on the banquette before the house. After the fever set in, he still saw them for some days, as usual; but at length he "missed them from the accustomed place." This he did for two days, until, on the third, feeling uneasy for them, he stopped his gig before the house, alighted, and rapped at the door. No answer; silence was in the mansion! He pushed open the door and went in. There lay the husband and the wife, on the floor—both dead of the fever, and the former decaying. The child was alive, and with its little arms around the dead mother's neck, vainly trying to draw the sustaining fluid from the breast. Dr. L. says, that familiar as he is with scenes of death, nothing before has ever shocked his feelings to the same extent. With a praiseworthy benevolence he has taken measures to have the infant protected.—*New Orleans Times.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the Charlotte Journal.

ANCIENT MANUSCRIPT.

In this age, when every thing calculated to throw light on the early history of our country is sought after and read with eagerness, we believe that the document which we have inserted below will be read with pleasure, not only for its antiquity, but for the lofty spirit which it breathes. Jealousy lest the reputation of a single great name should be shaded has induced a spirit of opposition to the pretensions of our primitive history which is at variance with all justice, and is hostile to all historical truth. This document is one of several which exists, to show the spirit of Mecklenburg county, in the memorable year of '75. It is dated Sept. 1, 1775, and purports to be instructions to the Representatives of Mecklenburg County in the colonial Legislature. It is the original draft in the hand writing, it is believed, of Dr. Ephraim Brevard. It was found recently amongst the old surveying papers of John McKnitt Alexander. The paper, besides being important as it illustrates the state of public sentiment and the course of political proceedings at the period, is valuable, as it confirms the historical truth of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. It speaks of North Carolina as a province!! It alludes to the late establishment. Its first article of instruction is, that "North Carolina" is, and of right ought to be a free and independent State, invested with all the powers of legislation, &c., and so the delegates are directed to vote. It gives rise to many reflections which we cannot pursue at present. It is our wish that the memorials which illustrate our early history may be gathered now while there remains amongst us some of the memorable men whose personal knowledge and participation in those events enable them to give us the necessary information. We must approve the time which is left us—or the opportunity will soon be lost forever.

Instruction for the Delegates of Mecklenburg County proposed for the consideration of the County, viz:

1. You are instructed to vote that the late Province of North Carolina is, and of right ought to be a free and independent State, invested with all the power of Legislation, capable of making Laws to regulate all its internal Policy, subject only in its external connexions and foreign commerce, to a negative of a continental Senate.

2. You are instructed to vote for the execution of a civil Government under the authority of the People, for the future security of all the Rights and Privileges and Prerogatives of the State, and the private, natural and unalienable Rights of the constituting Members thereof either as Men or Christians. If this should not be confirmed in Congress or Convention—protest.

3. You are instructed to vote that an equal Representation be established, and that the qualifications required to enable any person or persons to have a voice in Legislation, may not be secured too high, but that every Freeman who shall be called upon to support Government either in person or property, may be admitted thereto. If this should not be confirmed—protest and remonstrate.

4. You are instructed to vote that Legislation be not a divided right, and that no Man, or body of Men be invested with the negative on the voice of the People duly collected, and that no honors or dignities be conferred for life, or made hereditary, on any persons or person, either Legislative or Executive. If this should not be confirmed—protest and remonstrate.

5. You are instructed to vote that all and every person, or persons, seized or possessed of any estate, real or personal, agreeable to the last establishment, be confirmed in their seizure and possession, to all intents and purposes in law, who have not forfeited their right to the protection of the State by their criminal practices towards the same. If this should not be confirmed—protest.

6. You are instructed to vote that Deputies to represent this State in a continental Congress be appointed in and by the supreme Legislative body of the State, the form of nomination to be submitted to, if free, and also that all officers the influence of whose office is equally to extend to every part of the State, be appointed in the same manner and form—likewise give your consent to the establishing the old political divisions, if it should be voted in convention, or to new ones if similar. On such establishments taking place, you are instructed to vote, in the general, that all officers, who are to exercise their authority in any of the said districts, be recommended to the trust only by the freemen of said division—to be subject however, to the general laws and regulations of the State. If this should not be substantially confirmed,—protest.

7. You are instructed to move and insist that the people you immediately represent, be acknowledged to be a distinct county of this State as formerly of the late province, with the additional privilege of annually electing their own officers, both civil and military, together with the election of Clerks and Sheriffs, by the freemen of the same.—The choice to be confirmed by the sovereign authority of the State and the officers so invested, to be under the jurisdiction of the State and liable to its cognizance and inflictions, in case of mal-practice. If this should not be confirmed, protest and remonstrate.

8. You are instructed to vote that no chief justice, no secretary of State, no auditor general, no surveyor general, no practising lawyer, no clerk of any court of record, no sheriff, and no person holding a military office in this State, shall be a representative of the people in Congress or Convention. If this should not be confirmed—contend for it.

9. You are instructed to vote that all claims against the public, except such as accrue upon attendance of Congress or Convention be first submitted to the inspection of a committee of nine or more men, inhabitants of the county where said claimant is a resident, and without the approbation of said committee, it shall not be accepted by the public, for which purpose you are to move and insist that a law be enacted to impower the freemen of each county to choose a committee of not less than nine men, of whom none are to be military officers. If this should not be confirmed—protest and remonstrate.

10. You are instructed to refuse to enter into any combinations of secrecy as members of Congress or Convention, and also to refuse to subscribe any ensnaring jests binding you to an unlimited objection to the determination of Congress or Convention.

11. You are instructed to move and insist that the public accounts fairly stated, shall be regularly kept in proper books, open to the inspection of all persons whom it may concern. If this should not be confirmed—contend for it.

12. You are instructed to move and insist that the power of County Courts be much more extensive than under the former constitution, both with respect to matters of property and breaches of the peace. If not confirmed—contend for it.

13. You are instructed to assent and consent to the establishment of the Christian Religion as contained in the Scriptures of the old and new Testaments, and more briefly comprised in the 39 Articles of the Church of England, excluding the 37th Article, together with all the Articles excepted and not to be imposed on dissenters by the act of toleration; and clearly held forth in the confession of faith, compiled by the assembly of divines at Westminster, to be the Religion of the State, to the utter exclusion forever of all and every other (falsely so called) Religion, whether Pagan or Papal, and that the full, free and peaceable enjoyment thereof be secured to all and every constituent member of the State as their unalienable right as Freemen, without the imposition of rites and ceremonies, whether claiming civil or ecclesiastic power for their source, and that a confession and profession of the Religion so established, shall be necessary in qualifying any person for public trust in the State. If this should not be confirmed, protest and remonstrate.

14. You are instructed to oppose to the utmost any particular church or set of clergymen being invested with power to decree rites and ceremonies and to decide in controversies of faith to be submitted to under the influence of penal laws—you are also to oppose the establishment of any mode of worship to be supported to the opposition of the rights of conscience, together with the destruction of private property. You are to understand that under modes of worship are comprehended the different forms of swearing by law required. You are moreover to oppose the establishing an ecclesiastic supremacy in the sovereign authority of the State. You are to oppose the toleration of the popish idolatrous worship—if this should not be confirmed—protest and remonstrate.

15. You are instructed to move and insist that not less than four-fifths of the body of which you are members, shall in voting be deemed a majority. If this should not be confirmed—contend for it.

16. You are instructed to give your voices to and for every motion and bill made or brought into the Congress or Convention, where they appear to be for public utility, and in no way repugnant to the above instructions.

17. Gentlemen, the foregoing instructions, you are not only to look on as instructions but as charges, to which you are desired to take especial heed as the general rule of your conduct as our Representatives, and we expect you will exert yourselves to the utmost of your ability to obtain the purposes given you in charge, and wherein you fail, either in obtaining or opposing, you are hereby ordered to enter your protest against the vote of the Congress or Convention as is pointed out to you in the above instructions.

STEAMERS.

The recent successful attempts made to navigate the Atlantic by steam, have induced the British Government to enter into large arrangements to extend the benefits of this mode of communication to her colonies and her commerce in general. The following statements made on this subject by Mr. G. Wood in the House of Commons, will be read with interest:

"With respect to the conveyance of the North American mail to Halifax, the lowest tender which Government had received in answer to public advertisement was for £45,000 a year, the mail to be carried once a month. This appeared to Government much too high, and they had consequently made a private bargain, by which, for a slightly increased sum, they would have double the quantity of work performed. The contract was for the conveyance of the mail to Halifax once a fortnight at the rate of £50,000 yearly. Government had also made arrangements for a mail from Halifax to Boston once a fortnight, and the total yearly expense would be £100,000. Those arrangements were made for seven years. With respect to the conveyance of the mails to the West Indies, no contract was yet made, but he did not anticipate that the service would be performed at the same low rate, unless the party contracting to do it, had important interests of another kind at stake in the West Indies. No offer had been made to the Admiralty half so good as that which had been taken. Certain persons had come to the treasury and admiralty, and said they would perform the duty for £240,000. That was agreed to. What was the service to be done! There was now a communication by sailing vessels twice a month between this country and the West Indies, and there was a communication once a month by the same with Mexico. But the mode of communication by sailing packets was altogether deficient and unsatisfactory. There was no regular communication at all with Malabar, and the communication between the whole of our West India possessions and the coasts of South and North America was very defective; thus there was no packet communication whatever between Mexico and the West Indies, and no direct communication between Cuba and the east coast of America. If specie were to be conveyed from Mexico to any part of the West Indies, there was no mode of doing it but by a ship of war. In fact, there was no communication which could be depended upon between the West Indies and the whole of North America.—These were deficiencies which would be supplied by the parties with whom this contract had been made. Twice a month steamers of 400 horse power would cross the Atlantic; and such lines would be established as would connect all the Islands of the West Indies, whether British or Foreign, and as would also connect our colonies in the West Indies with those in Demerara and Berbice; with the Caraccas and Honduras; with Havana; with Vera Cruz, and the southern part of the United States. A connexion would also be established between Havana and New York. The number of steamers required would be about 14; and the result would be, that they would have communication between the whole northern part of South America and the whole Southern part of the United States, and with the British Island; and such a one, too, as might be reckoned on as certain.—This would be established early in the summer of 1841. Which was as soon as so many steamers, which would be of a size of which there were as yet only two examples, could be built. This he thought was as satisfactory an arrangement as could be; and that it was a fair one there could be no doubt, when it was considered how heavy must be the expense of building so many vessels, and also of sending out coal from the country to supply them. The arrangement had been made to last for ten years, the reason for which was, that unless they had settled that the contract should last for a considerable time, the Admiralty would not have been able to get the services performed for the same money."

WORTH PRESERVING.

Gathering and Preserving Seeds.—It will soon be time to think about gathering seeds of many kinds for next year. There are but few people who consider that plants as well as animals may be much improved by selecting the best, most perfectly grown and earliest seed. The next year's crop will not only by this means be increased in quantity, but its quality will also be improved.—All kinds of seeds that grow in husks or pods should be strung up and suspended from the ridge pole or a rafter in the garret, where they will be out of the way of mice, and where they will dry gradually. Great care should be taken to keep them from an excess of moisture, which will cause them to mould, and destroy the germinative principle; and on the other hand, they will not be so good if they are shelled out (especially if it is done before they are perfectly ripe) and placed in the sun, or any situation where they will dry rapidly: they that become shrivelled and will not so readily vegetate, although the vital principle may not be destroyed. The seeds of squashes, pumkins, cucumbers, melons, &c., should be carefully cleaned from the pulp that surrounds them, and then placed in a situation where they will dry gradually, being every day stirred up or turned, to prevent their moulding.—Seeds after being thus prepared, may be preserved almost any length of time, in a perfectly good state by packing them in pulverized charcoal, and keeping them in a dry place, or stopping entirely from the air in a glass bottle.—*Genessee Farmer.*

Fever in Augusta.—We deeply regret to learn from various accounts, that this dreadful disease continues to rage with unabated fatality in our sister city. We stated in our last that the Board of Health had reported 33 persons as having died with it, up to 12 o'clock on the first inst. Since that time, to Saturday morning half past 7 o'clock, the Board of health reports 28 as having died.—The report up to Sunday 12 o'clock, M. was two from fever, during the 24 hours immediately preceding.

We have no disposition to magnify the sad effects of the prevailing fever in Augusta, for it is bad enough any how, but we feel it to be our duty to state that private letters, from that place, received from gentlemen, whom we believe would be the last to misrepresent—state that there are many more deaths than reported by the Board of Health. One of these letters dated 7th inst. says: "The deaths for the last 3 days amount to about 49, although our city has only about one third of its inhabitants."—*Geo. Journal.*

From the Northampton, (Mass.) Gazette,

THE MULBERRY BUSINESS.

The Old Bay State vs Every Other State in the Union.—The annexed is the substance of a written communication from Mr. Ebenezer Warner of Belchertown, Mass., under date of Aug. 24, 1839:

"Remarks having been made in the Hampshire Gazette, about a white mulberry tree, which I sold last winter, for the extravagant sum, as was then thought, of $50, it may be interesting to mulberry dealers to be made acquainted with its origin, and know what has become of it. About the year 1830, I purchased some white mulberry seed in N. York, which I sowed in my garden, in Belchertown. Among the seedlings, were four trees of unusual thrift, and larger leaf than the others, one of which was removed from the nursery into the street, in front of my house, where it now stands. It has so large a leaf as to attract the attention of travellers, especially of mulberry dealers. Last winter, (1838-9) a mulberry dealer from Connecticut, who had seen the tree when clothed with foliage, asked what I would take for it. I stated $50, and he said he would take it. I afterwards understood that he sold it for $150 to another dealer, who, within the last three weeks, told me, that he had sold many of the buds at $1 each; that he attempted to start the buds in the hot house last winter, but none vegetated; that in the spring, he inserted some buds into the roots of the white mulberry stock, which have grown seven feet this season; that the leaves are larger than any Multicaulis leaf to be found in this vicinity; that about 2,500 buds were taken from the tree the last winter and spring; and that there are at this time, probably not less than 3,500 equally fair and good buds on the tree. He also said he had been offered for the tree, and this year's poduct, the very handsome sum of *five thousand dollars*, which offer he declined. Any person doubting the foregoing statement, may be fully satisfied by inquiring of

EBENEZER WARNER.

The above is a "whopping story," but we suppose it is true. We think two very silly men met, when $5,000 were offered for a mulberry tree, and the sum refused.—*Ed. of Gazette.*

ORIENTAL AFFAIRS.

The news brought by the Great Western seem to indicate that the Turkish question will be arranged by the five great powers of Europe—England, France, Russia, Prussia, and Austria. Lord Palmerston has assured the Parliament that the Sublime Porte would suspend all negociations with Mehemet Ali until suggested or approved by the Ministers of the Five Powers. This act of diplomacy must, for the present, preserve the peace of Europe.

It does not, however, appear what are the terms which the five powers propose for the adjustment of the controversy between the youthful Sultan, Abd-ul-Medjid, and his powerful viceroy of Egypt. Mahammed Ali will doubtless insist upon his former pretensions to the pachalicks of Syria, and to the island of Candia. He will also pretend to the hereditary possesion of these pachalicks by his family, thus establishing an Egyptian dynasty.—With this concession on the part of the Sultan, and its guarantee by the European powers, he will doubtless be content with his *de facto* independence regardless of any speculative distinction that may be drawn by diplomatists between that condition of political existence and a *de jure* Independence.

As a Mussulman, Mohammed Ali prefers to acknowledge a *quasi* allegiance to the Osmanli Sultan, as the *Caliph* or successor of the Prophet.—This spiritual submission may be expressed by tribute or presents, which latter, imply no political subordination. They are the oriental law of international course, of social civility, and of diplomatic address.

This spiritual dependence upon the Sultan of Constantinople, who is the head of the Moslem church, is analogous to that of the crowned heads of Europe upon the Papal See, in the middle ages, and of the kings of England prior to Henry VIII.

If the Pacha of Egypt, therefore, be allowed to retain the empire which he now governs, peace will be preserved. But if one of the great powers of Europe should resist his pretensions, and the interests of that power lie in the resistance, then the question of Eastern politics becomes, as it is now, extremely complicated. England at least, will enforce her policy at all hazards. Russia, with adverse views, but which may be deferred, will certainly accomplish her purposes of aggrandizement, when the proper occasion may offer.

The Egyptian Viceroy holds at this moment a most commanding position. The Capudan Pacha of the Ottoman fleet has delivered up his squadron to him. Ibrahim Pacha has totally routed the Turkish army in Syria. An Egyptian force is now on the Persian gulf. The army and navy of Egypt are both better disciplined and more effective than those of Turkey. In this condition of things, the *statu quo* will probably be preserved.—*Globe.*

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

Friday Morning, September 20, 1839.

ROWAN SUPERIOR COURT.

The Superior Court of this County is in Session the present week. His Honor *Judge Dick* presiding.—There are no cases of much importance on the Docket.

Abolition Convention.—Conventions are the order of the day, and all the rage now, in Pennsylvania and also in some places elsewhere. Some few months since, the Anti-Masonic Whigs held a Convention in Harrisburg, Penn., at which they nominated Gen'l. Harrison for President, and Mr. Webster for Vice-President, and this too, as stated in one of their resolutions, with the consent of both the nominees.

A few days ago the *Abolitionists* also held a Convention in the same place, (which, by the way, seems to be head-quarters for such assemblages) pretty numerously attended, in which they passed resolutions declaring that they will vote for no man who is opposed to immediate abolition. This being so, of course, these worthies will go for Gen'l. Harrison, as he is the only abolitionist in the field. Perhaps they may nominate Arthur Tappan, the abolitionist silk merchant of New York, and have a candidate of their own,—though, we believe it is understood, that they will go for Harrison and Webster.

But the *Anti-Masons* and *Abolitionists* must not expect to have all the *Conventions* to themselves, for in December next, the friends of Mr. Clay are preparing to have a Convention at the same place, for the purpose of nominating *him* for the Presidency.

We thus see *three* of these Conventions, or as they used to be called, Caucuses, in rapid succession at the same place, held for the purpose of saving the people the trouble of thinking or acting for themselves. If this practice shall continue to increase, as it has for several years past, the election franchise might as well be set aside entirely, since it will be, in a great measure, subverted,—and the people become mere tools, called into use, as a matter of form, to ratify the will and previous acts of a few party managers.

☞ It is most strange, that even now, after the election is over, in this District, and the result decided, some of the opposition will continue the practice of their old tricks of misrepresentation, and falsehood. It is probable, they have become so habituated to the failing, that they now find it extremely difficult to break off suddenly.—Our attention has been requested to the notice of a false report- doubtless known to be so by the circulators,—which we are informed is circulated in parts of this District, in relation to the correctness of the Davidson County returns, of the Congressional election:—This report states, that the Sheriff of Davidson County made an incorrect return to the number of 100 votes more than were polled.—A friend has taken the trouble to obtain from the Sheriff, a statement of the poll at the different precincts in the County, which we give below.

This certainly will suffice to nail that false fabrication to the board.

Official returns of the Election in Davidson, on the 9th August, 1839.

	Fisher.	Henderson.
Lexington,	405	280
Clemmonsville,	9	62
Hampton's,	112	69
Haines',	141	240
Lee's,	15	42
Ward's,	76	4
Pinckston's,	59	3
Adderton's,	161	40
Total,	978	747

I certify that the above is a correct list of the Election returns in Davidson County—taken from the lists of the returning officers.

Sept. 17, 1839. JNO. M. SMITH, Sh'ff.

Parties in the next Congress,—or rather, in the House of Representatives.—It is now certainly ascertained, that the *Nullifiers* hold in their hands the control of the House of Representatives. At the same time that this is cause of real gratulation to them, it must not be forgotten, that this commanding position adds immensely to their *responsibility*. They are a party, peculiarly regardful and zealous of their principles.—It now behooves them to stand firm on *principle*:—they hold a position that commands not only respect, but *power*; a power which they are called upon to exercise like true patriots, for the good of the Country.

In the consideration of any measure that may come before Congress, without troubling themselves to enquire with which party it originated, we hope to see them apply the rule of *principle*, and follow its *strait lines*.—If these never failing guides lead them into the ranks of the Federal Whigs, why, let them act with them for the time;—if they conduct them into the ranks of the Democrats, let them there co-operate cheerfully, and cordially,—but as we conceive, it is not their part, to travel out of their way with either party, farther than their principles extend. We most sincerely believe that this is the course the *Nullifiers* ought to pursue.—Very much depends upon the action of the next Congress, for the accomplishment of a great and salutary reform in Government.

This they know, and we doubt not they will discharge their high duty honestly and fearlessly.

IREDELL SUPERIOR COURT.—The term of the Superior Court for Iredell County was held last week. We are informed that there was a variety of civil business transacted, but the attention of the Court was occupied during the time allotted to the criminal side of the docket, in the investigation of a single case of homicide. It was an indictment preferred against John Hoover, a citizen of that County, for the murder of his own slave.

The testimony in this case our informant writes us, disclosed a scene of wanton barbarity, which has perhaps never been equalled in the history of criminal causes among us. The following extract of a letter gives some account of the case:

"The negro had been purchased from her former owner some six or eight months before her death and appeared to be of humble and obedient disposition. Yet it seemed that no degree of submission and no excess of labour could gratify the wishes of her master,—either for fancied causes of provocation, or it was exhibited in the proof without any cause whatever, he inflicted castigations—so repeatedly—and with such brutal severity, that her constitution was compelled to yield—and she began rapidly to decline in health and strength. Yet the temper of the prisoner seems to have felt no abatement of its barbarity—and despite considerations of prudence nor humanity were permitted to mitigate the harshness of his conduct. On the morning of her death, she was engaged in performing some labour in the vicinity of the barn—her conduct did not please her master—who lifted a cudgel which was convenient.—He struck a blow on the head which felled her insensible to the ground. He ordered her to arise—and exclaimed to his son not far off, by God she cannot rise.—She was then borne to a log and chained to it for the remainder of the day—about sunset she was released, and in attempting to walk to the kitchen, after a few paces she fell to the ground—and was by assistance conveyed to the house, where she in a few hours died. The case was conducted on the part of the State by Mr. Solicitor Dodge, assisted by Gen'l. James Cook. The prisoner was defended by D. F. Caldwell, and Anderson Mitchell, Esqrs. After a full investigation of the testimony, and full and able arguments for the prosecution and the defence—and a clear, and impartial charge from his Honor Judge Hall, the jury retired, and in a very few minutes returned a verdict of wilful murder. Let not such an occurrence as this be reproached on the peculiar institutions of the South. In the criminal jurisprudence of that section which boasts that the genius of emancipation unshackles every foot which treads her soil; we read of barbarity and murder in every domestic relation of life. The wicked tempers of men are not restrained by the affection which parents owe to their children—children to the parents—husbands to their wives. Each one of these relations has been the cause of infinite cruelty and numberless murders. The propensities of a wicked heart will find exercise in every institution formed for the comfort and happiness of mankind. All that can be done, is to annex to their gratification a decisive and appropriate punishment. In North Carolina we guard the relation of slavery by enactments which assimulate it to those of domestic life in every country—and stigmatize the abuse which the power indulgent to it affords, by the highest penal sanctions. 'He that sheds man's blood by man shall his blood be shed'—is true with us, whether the victim of malice be the humblow citizen, and equal of the murder—or the humble slave over whose person for certain purposes he is invested with authority."

THE FAIR OF THE FAIR.

The Ladies of the Episcopal Society of this place, held on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of this week a *Fair*, which we were pleased to learn, resulted very successfully, in the amount received for the accomplishment of a worthy object.—It was well attended by the Citizens and Strangers in town, and happily conducted.—There was a variety exposed for sale, by the fair venders,—articles of fancy, taste, and luxury.—Its beauties and attractions were manifold,—and "all went merry as a marriage bell." An agreeable participation would incline us to a record of some of its pleasantness, but a limited space forbids the indulgence, so that we must stop.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.

The Number of this periodical for September has reached us. Its well established character for decided superiority needs no repeated commendation. The present number is rich with the usual variety of beauty and science. A notice of its contents next week.

TWIN COTTON.—The attention of the Cotton Planters of this region, will be attracted by the advertisement of a new kind of Cotton in this paper.—Mr. Thomas brought us a stalk, which may be seen at our office.—It is large—well filled with bolls, and the staple is of a fine quality.—It is highly recommended in the South-west, by those who have tried it.

Bridging the Mississippi.—A proposition has been made to build a bridge over the Mississippi river at St. Louis, Missouri. A St. Louis paper thinks the bridge will certainly be built, as *every newspaper in the city is in favor* of the project: a unanimity not recorded before on any one subject in the annals of that country

☞ We have been requested by several Gentlemen of the Town, to state that a *meeting* will be held on Wednesday evening next, at the Court House, for the purpose of forming a Debating Society.

Notice will be given by the ringing of the Bell.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A number of delegates from different Counties met on September 11th and 12th, in the town of Salisbury, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety and expediency of calling a Temperance Convention.

The Rev. John Robinson D. D. was called to the chair, and Mr. Abel Graham, appointed Secretary. After due deliberation in reference to the object of the meeting, and the propriety of the measure contemplated, it was unanimously Resolved,

That it is expedient to call a Convention in the town of Salisbury to meet on the first Wednesday of December next, and continue in session till all the business which may be brought before it is fully discussed and acted upon.

Messrs. John Phifer, Col. S. Lemly, and Walter W. Pharr—were appointed a Committee to make arrangements for the calling of said Convention, and to report to this meeting.

Adjourned to meet on to-morrow morning.

Sept. 12th. According to adjournment the same individuals met on this day, when the committee appointed on the proceeding evening, to make arrangements for the calling of a Temperance Convention, made a report which was accepted and adopted, and is as follows:

The Committee appointed to make arrange-

for a Temperance Convention to meet in the town of Salisbury on the first Wednesday of November next, having taken into consideration the several matters submitted to them, beg leave to report that they recommend the publication of the following Address to the friends of Temperance throughout the State of North Carolina:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: An interesting crisis exists in the history of our country. The demon Intemperance is stalking over the land with destructive power; scattering crime, disease, misery and death in his train. It is a solemn duty which the friends of the Temperance Reform owe to their God, their country and themselves, by all suitable and prudent means, to endeavor to arrest the progress of this destroyer. This great and good work can only be accomplished by increased effort on the part of its friends. It is feared that too much apathy has heretofore existed in our ranks, which has retarded the progress of this noble cause. In order to excite interest and awaken the public mind on this subject, and engage with renewed ardor and greater zeal in this great and good work, we recommend all the Temperance Societies in our State to send one or more delegates to meet in Convention in the town of Salisbury, on the first Wednesday of November next; to devise ways and means best adapted to promote the great Temperance Reformation. We deem it necessary for the information of the public to state, that the law licensing the retail of spirituous liquors, together with the expediency of appointing one or more Agents to labor in our State in the temperance cause, is expected to engage the attention of the Convention.

We respectfully invite the delegates, who may attend this Convention, to bring with them statistical reports from their different Societies, relative to the progress of the cause in their respective bounds.

Resolved, That the above report, and an account of this meeting be published in the Salisbury papers, with a respectful request that all Editors, in our State, friendly to the object contemplated, give it an insertion in their respective papers.

JOHN ROBINSON, Chairman.

ABEL GRAHAM, Sec'ry.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Neglect of Agriculture in Guilford, N. C.; recent discovery of lime. Hussey's reaping machine; ill effects to deserving inventors by the puffing system. Queries on chinch-bug and oat-lay. An economical boiler. Essay on Vegetable Physiology, Chap. xviii, Chap. xix, Chap. xx. Correspondence on the introduction of tropical plants. Reply to the charges in Dr. Perrine's communication. On the usual carelessness of raising silk worms' eggs. Ancient copper mine in North Carolina. Cause of great value of gypsum on limed land. The tonatoe plant, a protection against chinch bug—and buckwheat against the turnip fly.—The Canton Mulberry. Soils (supposed to be) formed entirely of lime. Promiscuous observations. Wheat on clover, and liming, in Norfolk county. Introduction of the morus multicaulis long before its discovery by Perrottet. On cotton lice, and the means of restraining their ravages. The morus multicaulis crop, and price. Private correspondence. Season and crops.—Agricultural convention of South Carolina. Monthly commercial report.

SELECTIONS.

Rail-roads in Belgium, compared with those in the United States. The cotton crops of the world. Witch, couch, or wire grass. Remarks on the manufacture of salt at Key West. Influence of the stock on the graft. Salting butter. Fat mutton. Sugar beet. Free martins. Harvesting corn in Ohio. Millet. Suckering Indian corn. Natural history and economy of the honey bee. "Debt paying nation." Silk manufactory. Depth of frozen earth in northern latitudes. On keeping poultry. Liquid leather. To fatten poultry.—Early cut clover. Temperature in Great Britian and the United States. Circular letter of the Commissioner of the Patent Office. Experiment on the porosity of a mass of cotton. On the influence of magnesia in soils, or vegetation On the culture of the straw berry. Insect depredators. Agricultural Geology. Sowing clover seed. Manure from peat and lime. Profits of farming. Urate and Poudrette. Propagation and cultivation of the quince tree. Patent for manufactoring sugar from beets. Swine in a fruit orchard. Anti-septic effects of lime water. Culture of broom corn in Salem N. J. Destroying lice on cattle. Daily value of sunshine.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this Town, on the 14th inst., SARAH ELIZABETH DAWES, infant daughter of Sidney W., and Margaret Spears, aged 6 months, and 28 days.

In Davidson County, on the 7th inst., after a lingering case of the dropsy, JAMES SMITH, Esq., aged 67 years.

The deceased was an old citizen, and well known in this part of the country as a most amiable and worthy man. He has left behind him a good name, and many friends, besides his own family, to respect, and honor it. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and died in full hope of hearing the salutation, "Well done, thou good, and faithful servant."

In the vicinity of this Town on Friday 6th inst., Mr. JAMES BROWN, aged 71 years.

In Concord on Wednesday morning 11th inst., SARAH JANE, daughter Charles N. Price, aged 2 years and 2 months.

In this county on Wednesdy 4th inst., Mr. JONATHAN BARBER, aged 74 years.

MOCKSVILLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I WILL sell, on the most reasonable terms, my house and lot in Mocksville. The lot is a choice one, being situated near the Court-House, and is improved in a very superior manner. Those who may wish one of the most desirable situations in one of the most beautiful and interesting villages of North Carolina would do well to examine the premises.

☞ I will also sell my handsome crop of Morus Multicaulis. JUNIUS L. CLEMMONS.

Mocksville, Davie Co., Sept. 20, 1839. 4t

Notice.

WILL be sold at the House of the Subscriber, situated on the Piedmont Road, leading from Salisbury to Lexington, four miles from the latter place, on the 8th day of October next, the following property, viz:

500 *Bushels Corn*, } 2,000 *Sheaves of Oats*, }
100 *do. Wheat*, } 3,000 *Bundles of Fodder*; }
a quantity of *Hay*, &c.

—ALSO—

1 Mare and Colt, 1 Blooded Filly two years old last Spring.

CATTLE,

1 Superior

MILCH COW;

HOGS, SHEEP, &c.

—ALSO—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

ONE CUPBOARD, *nearly new*;

—ALSO—

FARMING UTENSILS,

and other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms twelve months Credit, the purchaser giving note, with approved security.

WM. THOMAS.

Davidson, Sept. 20, 1839. tf.

MILITARY.

FOR Sale, a full suit of uniform, with *Chapeau, Plume, Gloves* and *Spurs, Holster, Housing, Sword, Belt* and *Sash*. ☞ Enquire at this Office.

Salisbury, Sept. 13, 1839. 3t.

NEW PROSPECTUS OF

THE REPUBLICAN.

"THE REPUBLICAN" has been published in Washington, North Carolina, for six months, and will be continued so long as sufficient patronage is received to defray the expenses of its publication. It has now upwards of four hundred subscribers, and it is believed that if those friends to whom this Prospectus is sent will make a little exertion, the number may be doubled. For the support of our paper, we are compelled to rely almost entirely upon our subscription list, as the *advertising* patronage is almost exclusively in the hands of the *Whigs*; and they cherish towards our press the better hostility.

It is important that a Republican press should be sustained at this place. It is peculiarly important to the Republican party of this Congressional District.—This town is about the centre of the District. The importance of the press may safely be inferred from the malignant and bitter persecution we have received from the Whigs for our effort to establish it. It is important to the whole Republican party of North Carolina, that this press should be sustained. There is no other Republican paper published in a circuit of 50 miles; and if we except the Tarboro' 'Press,' there is none within 75 miles. There is no Republican paper published in the Newbern District. We are thankful to our friends in that District for the aid we have already received in extending our circulation, and hope they will help us still farther.

The name of our paper indicates its character. It is a warm advocate of the old Jeffersonian doctrines as set forth in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798. It is the *unsparing foe of monopoly*. It wages, no half-way opposition, but "war to the knife and the knife to the hilt." We will not compromise on this point: *interests* may be compromised, but *principles* never. In the contest now going on between the *money power* and *popular liberty*, it will be found as heretofore a zealous, and we hope, an efficient advocate of the rights of the people. It will advocate *free trade* and the *rights of labor*, and oppose the union of *Bank and State*, as not less corrupting than the union of *Church and State*. It supports the present Administration, and will continue to do so as long as the Government is administered on sound Republican and State-Rights doctrines.

All sectarian and irreligious matter will be carefully excluded from the columns of "The Republican."

Our paper is published in the midst of constant personal danger: in fact we are almost weekly the subject of *personal assault*.

We hope those to whom this is sent will make some effort to procure subscribers. Our terms are Three Dollars per annum.

☞ We do not expect a profit of one dollar beyond the support of the press.

GEORGE HOUSTON, Sen.
Editor and Proprietor.

September 20, 1839.

Absconded,

FROM Lincolnton, N. C., a man by the name of R. H. REYNOLDS, who says he is an Englishman—he was employed by the undersigned as the driver of a Hack, between Union Court-House and the Limestone Springs, S. C. He was sent on the 13th of August, with a Hack and two horses to Lincolnton, N. C., to have some alterations and repairs made on the Hack; he was furnished with

EIGHTY-SIX DOLLARS,

to defray the expenses of the proposed repairs and alterations.

He reached Lincolnton, delivered the Hack, but, pretending that he wished to visit a friend, borrowed a saddle and saddle-bags, blanket and bridle, and took one of the horses which he drove in the Hack, and has not been heard from since.

The said REYNOLDS is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, between 25 and 30 years of age, stout bodied, a lean complexion, with black hair and whiskers; he steps short when walking. He stated that he had been employed by Mr. Lacey of Augusta, as a trainer of horses: he has been probably a stage driver on the line between Raleigh and Columbia. The horse which he took is a chesnut sorrel, switch-tail, right eye out, 15 hands high, star in the forehead, high withered, crest-fallen, stout bodied and compact made; 11 years old.

The friends of honesty are appealed to, to aid in apprehending the villain.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

will be paid for his apprehension so that he can be prosecuted for horse stealing—and a

REWARD OF TWENTY DOLLARS

will be given for the delivery of the horse at this place.

WM. MURRAY,
Superintendent of the Limestone Sprng Company.

Limestone Springs, S. C., }
September 20, 1839. } 4t

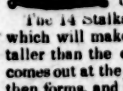
DURHAM CALVES.

THE Subscriber has 4 or 5 bull calves, with the Durham crosses for sale, if application be made soon.

W. R. HOLT.

Lexington, Davidson Co., Sept. 20, 1839. 4t

TO THE COTTON PLANTERS OF Davidson, and the adjoining Counties.



THE Subscriber has now growing 14 Stalks of the *Twin Cotton*, which was originally brought from the Island of Cuba, if he is rightly informed.

The 14 Stalks have 291 grown Pods at this time, which will make good Cotton. The Stalks are much taller than the common Cotton. The first limb that comes out at the joint, grows out 4 or 5 inches in length, then forms, and the Pods cluster on the end of the limb, from three to five in number. The second, or lateral limb, comes out at the joint with the first growth, some three or four inches in length, and then forms two Pods together.

Good judges say that the staple is much finer than the common Cotton.—Furthermore, the Southern Agriculturists say, that it is a much finer article, and will command 4 or 5 cents more in a pound than the common Cotton.—This is not all, it will yield at least, one third more to the acre. Several Gentlemen have seen it, and are highly pleased with it.

Any person who wishes to purchase some of the seed can call and examine for themselves,—but for the convenience of those who live at a distance, I will get several Gentlemen who are good judges to examine the Cotton, and pass upon the seed.

WM. THOMAS.

Davidson Co., Sept. 20, 1839. tf.

The Heath Tract.

THE above TRACT of LAND advertised in another part of this paper, is still

FOR SALE,

and any one wishing to purchase can, by paying two or three hundred dollars down, have the chance to pay the balance on any reasonable time.

B. AUSTIN, Agent.

Salisbury, July 5, 1839. tf

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan county, on the 15th instant, a negro man who calls himself TOM, about 50 years of age. He says the sight of his left eye is injured, and that he belongs to *George Cooper*, of Fairfield District, S. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. JOHN H. HARDIE, Sh'ff.

Salisbury, June 21, 1839. tf.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Salisbury, Sept. 20, 1839.

Attention! Officers 64th Regiment.

YOU are hereby Commanded to Parade at the Court-house, in the Town of Salisbury, on Wednesday the 9th of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M., with side arms for Drill,—also, on Thursday, the 10th, at 9 o'clock, with your respective Companies for Review and Inspection.

By Order of
COL. R. W. LONG, Col. Comdt.
64th Regiment, N. C. Militia.

J. M. BROWN, Adj't.

P. S. The Captains will make the returns on the day of Drill. 3t.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE next Session of the Female School of Miss SARAH A. STRARNS will commence on the 1st of October next. Five or six advanced pupils would be taken into the school, and board can be had in respectable families at moderate prices.

The undersigned can confidently recommend this school to favorable notice, believing that the qualifications of Miss STRARNS are of a superior order, to teach the elementary as well as higher literary branches.—Her discipline and mode of instruction differs very much from that usually enforced and practised in our Southern schools; and, being of a mild and parental character, leaves the mind unembarrassed and free to act upon its appropriate objects. An experience now of two years enables us to place full confidence in her abilities as a teacher, the correctness of her deportment, and the efficiency of her system.

W. R. HOLT,
ROBT. FOSTER,
HENRY R. DUBENBERRY,
JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, Davidson County, N. C., }
September 20, 1839. } 4t

Salisbury Male Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on *Monday, the 23rd of September*, (after the usual vacation,) under the superintendence of the Rev. John D. Schoch and Mr. John S. Johnson, on whose part no efforts will be wanting to make their institution an elevated school of intellectual discipline, sound learning, and moral culture. It is their intention to enlarge the building, at present occupied by Mr. Johnson, for the accommodation of from 20 to 25 young ladies.

Young ladies can enter the Academy at any time, but for the better organization of the classes, and the advancement of the pupils, it is desirable that they be present at the opening of the school. A few pupils from abroad can be accommodated with board in the family of the Rev. Mr. Schoch.

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 6, 1839. 3t.

Notice.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust to me, executed by William Adderton, for purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell at Public Sale, on Thursday the 26th instant, at or near the store of Newsome and Spence, in the County of Davidson, (heretofore called Adderton's old Store,) viz:

FIVE LIKELY

NEGROES,

consisting of two young

WOMEN,

one of them having a CHILD with her, a MAN

and his WIFE.

—ALSO—

Two head of

HORSES,

Stock of

CATTLE,

AND

HOGS;

One SIDEBOARD, and CLOCK, one WHEAT FAN, a Crop of CORN, WHEAT, TOBACCO, &c.

Terms of Sale, will be cash for the Negroes; as to the other property, the terms will be made known on the day of Sale. TRAS. DANIEL, Trustee.

September 13, 1839. tf.

STILL LATER THAN EVER.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Snuffs, Tobacco, Sp. Cigars, Candles, Rice, Starch, Soaps, Perfumes, Brushes, Instruments, Paste Boards, Fine Letter and Wrapping Paper, Quills, Ink, Drawing Paper and Paints, Malaga, Port, Sherry, Champaign, Muscat and Claret Wines, French, Peach and Apple Brandy, Gin, Monongahala and old Whiskey, Jamaica and N. E. Rum, Loaf Sugar, Varnishes, Sand Paper, Glass Ware, Bottles, Lemon and Ginger Syrup, Lime Juice, Tamarinds, Jugs, Casks, Pocket Books and Maps, Pipes, Iron and Composition Mortars, and Pestles, Candle Wick, Blacking, Lee's, Dean's, Dyott's, Anderson's, Hooper's, Scott's, Cook's, Shop, Beckwith's, Peters', Moffat's, Evans', Brandreth's, Phelps' Pills, Houck's and Swaim's Panaces, Moore and Anderson's Cough Drops, Snuff Boxes, Spices, Pepper Sauce, Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Back Gamon Boards, Matches, Balm of Columbia for bald heads, Elixir of Opium, Swaim's Vermifuge, and a thousand other articles just received and for sale *cheap* at the Apothecary sign, by

C. B. & C. K. W.

Salisbury, June 7, 1839. tf

FOR SALE.

FROM 75,000 to 100,000 of the

Morus Multicaulis Cuttings.

☞ Apply at this Office.

September 20, 1839. tf.

Warrants for sale here.

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick-building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839. tf.

Tailoring Business.

The Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Gentlemen's wear, such as *Coats, Pantaloons*, and *Vests*, of good

Goods,

well made, and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut and make clothing in the *most fashionable and durable style*, and warranted to fit. He, also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first qualities, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

☞ Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despatch.—☞ His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building. BENJ. F. FRALEY.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.—He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

Elliptic Springs, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

20 prs. Elliptic Springs, with 3, 4, 5 and 6 leaves,
100 lbs. Malleable Iron,
4 hhds. Sugar,
20 sacks Salt.

ALSO, IN STORE.

20 hhds. Molasses,
20 bags Coffee,
2000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
75 kegs White Lead,
35 kegs Nails,
12 Blacksmith's Bellows,
10 do. Anvils,
20 do. Vices,

by J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, May 31, 1839.

THOMAS SANDFORD,

Commission and forwarding MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C

Refer to—

Messrs. E. L. & W. Winslow, John Hanke & Son, Yarbrough & Ray, C. T. Haigh, E. W. Wilkings, C. J. Orrell, Joseph Baker, Curtis & Myrover, } *Fayetteville.*

June 21, 1839. 3m

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

Col. Wm. F. Kelly and Thos. Foster, in the vicinity of Mocksville, have recently tried the improved Spindle, and are *highly* pleased with it.

L. M. GILBERT.

February 7, 1839. tf

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.—*The universal estimation* in which the celebrated *Life Pills and Phenix Bitters* are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow-creatures, than from interested considerations, that the Proprietor of these pre-eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some persons will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain.—The Proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious head-ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed-time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown, and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammations, however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the *Life Pills*; and so also hysterical affections, hypocondriacism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotical class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the *Phenix Bitters*. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 375 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "GOOD SAMARITAN," a copy of which accompanies the medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters, or box of Pills.

FEVER AND AGUE.—TO MY FRIENDS IN THE WEST, and particularly those who have used the *LIFE MEDICINES* in treatment of *FEVER AND AGUE*.

It is but a very short time since these Medicines have been introduced into the Fever and Ague Districts, and the proprietor flatters himself that during that period, wherever they have been used according to the directions, they have done more towards exterminating the disease, than all other remedies and prescriptions combined. It is a common excuse among "regular practitioners," when specifics are introduced, that they cannot cure diseases which people are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continually doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Moffat has the happiness of confidently announcing that *Fever and Ague* is now to be added to the number of complaints which modern skill has conquered.

In Fever and Ague the *Life Medicines* not only give quicker relief than any other remedy, but, if persevered in, effect a *permanent cure*; so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly to his medicine upon the first symptom of tendency to a new attack, it may always be warded off. To escape one chill would be of infinitely more consequence to the sufferer than the value of the remedy—to remove the disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be estimated by any earthly standard. That these Medicines will effect what is here claimed for them, the Proprietor has the testimony of all acquainted with them and their application and use in the Fever and Ague; and his object in now addressing his friends at the West is to request them that they spare no pains in communicating their experience, and disseminating this highly interesting information, now that the season for Fever and Ague has arrived.

It is not for the mere purpose of disposing of a few hundred packages of the Life Medicines, that the proprietor makes this appeal. The demand for his Medicines is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and even were it insufficient to afford him business, he would conceive himself supremely selfish, if his pleasure was not greater at the benefit conferred upon the suffering part of the community by an increase in his sales, than at his own pecuniary profit.

The Life Medicines, if properly used and persevered in, recommend themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such medicines exist, and hence the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped, therefore, that the proprietor will not be accused of egotism when he says that there is no medicine or mode of treatment extant, for fever and ague, so appropriate, thorough and positive in its happy effects as *Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters*.

For further particulars of the above medicine see Moffat's GOOD SAMARITAN, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

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FEVER AND AGUE POSITIVELY CURED.—Fever and Ague in a most obstinate degree, and in warm and humid climates, frequently resists every ordinary mode of cure, so as to become very distressing to the person, and by the extreme debility which the disease induces, it often gives rise to other chronic complaints. Marsh miasmata, or the effluvia arising from stagnant water, is the most frequent exciting cause of this disease; and one of its great peculiarities is its susceptibility of a renewal from very slight causes, such as from the prevalence of an easterly wind—even with out the repetition of the original exciting cause. In this, Fever and Ague differs from most other fevers; as it is well known, that after an ordinary fever has once occurred, and been removed, the person affected is not so liable to a fresh attack as one who was not so affected. These circumstances render it extremely difficult to effect a *permanent cure of Fever and Ague*, though to *relieve* the patient for the time being is a very easy task.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been thoroughly tested, and proved to be *positive and radical cure* of Fever and Ague. Hundreds of his fellow-citizens in the West, have voluntarily come forward to assure Mr. Moffat that the *Life Medicines* are the only medicines that will *thoroughly* effect a removal of this most tedious and disagreeable disease.

Others who have emigrated to that rich and promising portion of our country—men who went out full of hope, and confident of winning a competence from the luxuriance of the soil; or who carried to the outposts of our settlements the mercantile or mechanical experience won in the crowded cities and towns of the older States, have either returned with shattered constitutions and depressed spirits, or they remain in their new homes, dragging out a weary life; at last, to sink under some disease to which they are predisposed by that terror of the West, the *Fever and Ague*. Their hopes are blasted—their business energies destroyed—their El Dorado become a desert, and the word, made to the ear, is broken to the hope.

To these individuals, Mr. Moffat would say—"Try the *Life Medicines*, and you will yet anticipate your most sanguine expectations, for they will certainly restore you to health."

Fever and Ague is a complaint which requires to be met at its first approach, and combatted at every stage. Seldom fatal of itself, it reduces the strength, and impairs the functions of the organs, so that upon the manifestation of disease, Nature is unable, unassisted, to resist the inroad. The Life Medicines, when taken strictly according to directions will cure it, and give to the weak and trembling victim of disease, new health, life, and strength.

For full particulars of the mode of treatment, the reader is referred to the GOOD SAMARITAN, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may be obtained of the different agents who have the medicine for sale.

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The above Medicines may be had of Messrs. Cress & Boger, in this Town, who are Agents for the same.

Salisbury, N. C., July 26, 1839. tf

POETIC RECESS

From the New York Mirror.

THE PASSAGE.

[FROM THE GERMAN OF UHLAND.

Years have faded like a dream
Since I crossed this gilding stream;
And the sunset fair as then
Tints the river and the glen.

Then in this same shallop frail,
Comrades two did with me sail—
One a sage almost inspired,
One a youth, whom glory fired.

One for knowledge paled his brow,
Him a lingering death laid low,
One, in battle and in blood,
Sank beneath the stormy flood.

So when e'er a look I cast
On the unretiring past,
Comes the thought that never-more
May I see the loved of yore!

Yet can death forever part
Friend from friend, and heart from heart?
Ah! our souls were mingled then,
Let them mingled be again!

Boatman! twice thy ferriage take—
Take it, boatman, for my sake;
For, by thee though undescried,
Two with me have crossed the tide!

VARIEY.

An Apt Reply.—Sheriden once succeeded admirably in entrapping a member who was in the habit of interrupting every speaker with cries of "hear, hear." Richard Brinsley took an opportunity to allude to a well known political character of the time, whom he represented as a person who wished to play the rogue, but had only sense enough to play the fool. "Where," exclaimed Sheridan in continuation and with great emphasis, "where shall we find a more knavish fool than this? "Here! hear!" was instantly bellowed from the accustomed bench. The wicked wit bowed, thanked the gentleman for "his ready reply to the question," and sat down amid convulsions of laughter from all but their unfortunate subject.

Candor.—Children and fools, they say, speak the truth. A story is travelling the rounds, which represents that a good lady, in welcoming her friends, said, "Do make yourselves at home, I'm at home myself, and wish you all were!" This is nearly as good as the story one of the most distinguished statesmen in Massachusetts rather remarkable for his bluntness now, tells of his boyhood. His mother had long been expecting a visit from a neighbor's family to tea. Among the company expected was an out of town visiter of the family aforesaid; and in honor of the occasion, all the sweeties had been prepared and consumed, and prepared again two or three times over. At length, having all sight, and being fearful that her labor would be lost again, the lady one day dispatched her son to invite the company to come that afternoon. He acquitted himself of the message as follows: "Ma'am says she wants you and your company to come over to our house this afternoon, and says she wishes to the Lord it was over."—*N. Y. Dispatch.*

A man in Vermont who wanted employment as a schoolmaster, was asked, if he was acquainted with mathematics. The would be schoolmaster supposing some great literary character was meant, replied, "Matthew Mattocks, sir?—Why no sir, I am not acquainted with Matthew, but I know his brother Jack very well."

A conceited actor boasted of the number of characters he had played in one evening. "I have seen you play two characters at once," said a sock and buskin brother. "What were they?" "Why you attempted the Character of Casper, and played the Devil with it," replied the latter.

The destinies of a nation depend less on the greatness of the few, than the virtues and vices of the many. Eminent individuals cast further the features of her glory or shame; but the realities of her weal or woe lie deep in the great mass.—The curling tops of lofty waves are the crest of the ocean, but from its depth flows the overpowering strength of its tides.

A giant mind may be held in suspense, but that suspense must be brief, and the action which follows it will be more decided and energetic in consequence of that detention; just as a stream rushes with greater force for a temporary obstruction.

The Chicago Democrat says: "Eastern gentlemen, travelling in the West with their wives, will do well to take their marriage certificates along with them, as some of our landlords are growing inquisitive.

"A man can't help what happens behind his back," as the loafer said when he was kicked out of doors.

Lazy Club.—They have a "Lazy Club" in Buffalo. A member was expelled the other day for running down hill; and another for talking with a person in the street without leaning against a post.—*Greensboro' Pat.*

Experience has taught us little, if it has not instructed us to pity the errors of others, and to amend our own.

Desultory Thoughts.—*Life* would be as insupportable without the prospect of death, as it would be with sleep.

Swartwout is known in Paris by the euphoneous title of 'Count Je la Absquatalization.'

Dust.—No dust effects the eye so much as gold dust.

Strayed

FROM the Subscriber about the last of April past, a bright sorrel Indian Poney MARE, very small, about 10 or 12 years old, no natural flesh marks recollected, mane has been trimmed but is grown long, switch tail, paces remarkable well. A liberal reward will be given by me for said poney delivered, or for information so that I can get her.

WILLIAM HADEN.

Mocksville, Davie Co., N. C., Sept. 6, 1839. 4t

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS.

HAVING located himself in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to its citizens, and those of the surrounding country. His office is at the room formerly occupied by Dr. R. M. Boushelle, where he may be found at all times except when absent on professional duties.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving at their old Stand, at Stirewalt's Mill, in Cabarrus, a new and fresh supply of

Spring and Summer Goods.

The following articles are among the latest arrivals:

1,700 lbs. of Sugar,
1,600 do. Coffee,
3 hhds. Molasses,
50 bushels Salt,

Wines, Cognac Brandy, Dye Stuffs, Powder, &c., &c., all of which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual dealers on Time. JACOB WINECOFF & CO.

May 1st, 1839. 29:1y

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCHEME:

THE following details of a SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be *unparalleled* in the history of Lotteries. *Prizes* to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per ticket—the value and Number of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old custom of *warranting that every prize shall be drawn and sold*, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially, to the *six hundred prize holders.*

☞ To those disposed to adventure, we recommend *early application* being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We therefore emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once *remit* and *transmit* to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *Observe the Number* 156.

$700,000!!! $500,000!!!
$25,000!!

6 Prizes of - - $20,000!!
2 Prizes of - - $15,000!!
3 Prizes of - - $10,000!!

Grand Real Estate and Bank Stock LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS,

The richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in

This or any other Country.

Tickets only $20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, Managers.
SYLVESTER & Co., 156 Broadway, New York, Sole Agents.

No combination Numbers!!!

100,000 Tickets, from No. 1, upwards, in succession.

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 Prize—The Arcade, 286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravior street—Rented at about $37,000 pr. annum, and valued at $700,000

1 Prize—City Hotel, 162 ft. on Common str. 146 ft. 6 in. on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—valued at 500,000

1 Prize—Dwelling House, (adjoining the Arcade,) No. 16, 24 ft. 7 in. front on the Natchez str.—Rented at $1,200—valued at 20,000

1 Prize—Ditto, (adjoining the Arcade,) No. 18, 23 ft. front on Natchez str. Rented at $1,200—valued at 20,000

1 Prize—Ditto, adjoining the Arcade,) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez str. Rented at $1,200—valued at 20,000

1 Prize—Ditto, No. 23, North-east corner of Basin and Custom-house str. 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 ft. on Franklin str. by 127 ft. deep in Custom-house str.—Rented at $1,500 valued at 20,000

1 Prize—Ditto, No. 24, South-west corner of Basin and Custom-house str.; 32 ft. 7 in. on Basin, 32 ft. 7 in. on Franklin, 127 ft. 10½ in. deep in front of Custom-house street—Rented at $1,500—valued at 20,000

1 Prize—Ditto, No. 339, 24 ft. 8 in. on Royal str. by 127 ft. 11 in. deep—Rented at $1,000—valued at 15,000

1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock—$100 each, 25,000

1 " 200 ditto, Commercial ditto, $100 each 20,000

1 " 150 ditto, Mechanics' & Traders'—100 each, 15,000

1 " 100 ditto, City Bank $100 each, 10,000

1 " 100 ditto, ditto,—$100 each, 10,000

1 " 100 ditto, ditto,—$100 each, 10,000

1 " 50 ditto, Exchange Bank, $100 each 5,000

1 " 50 ditto, ditto, ditto,—$100 each, 5,000

1 " 25 ditto, Gas Light Bank, $100 each, 2,500

1 " 25 ditto, ditto, ditto,—$100 each, 2,500

1 " 15 ditto, Mechanic's & Traders', $100 each, 2,500

1 " 15 ditto, ditto, ditto,—$100 each, 1,500

20 " each 10 shares Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000, 1,500

10 " each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank, 20,000

200 " each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana, 2,000

200 " each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank, 20,000

150 " each 1 share of $100, of the Union Bank of Florida, 20,000

600 Prizes. $1,500,000

Tickets $20::::No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previous to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain SIX HUNDRED PRIZES, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such PRIZE as may be drawn to its numbers, and the fortunate holders of such Prize will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, *unincumbered, and without any deduction!*

June 7, 1839. 6—m

Wanted

1 or 200 Head of Sheep,

for which fair prices will be given.

☞ Apply at the "ROWAN HOTEL."

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1839. tf

Look Here!

ON the 15th of October next, will be sold, on the premises, eleven miles west of Salisbury, and three miles South of Neely's Mill, the plantation of Joseph T. Dicks n, deceased, containing

373 ACRES,

More or less, with a good Dwelling-house, and a good many out-houses sufficient for a large family; with a large quantity of clear land. Those who would wish to purchase a bargain in a plantation, between second and third Creeks, would do well to attend on the day of sale.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

THOS. BARBER, Executor.

Rowan County, N. C., Sept. 6, 1839. 4t.

New Fashions, for Spring & SUMMER, 1839.

HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New-York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

☞ Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting. [Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1839.

LEATHER., Boots, & Shoes.

THE SUB SCRIBERS

WOULD inform the public, that they still carry on the *Tanning Business*, and in connection with it, the BOOT and SHOE MAKING at their Tan Yard, on the 2nd Square, East of the Court-House; where they have on hand a quantity of excellent Sole-Leather and Skirting, Harness, Bridle, and Upper Leather, Covering Leather for Coach-makers, and Horse Collars.—Also a large supply of BOOTS, of first and second quality; Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's SHOES, of a superior quality; and a large stock of coarse Shoes, of a superior quality.

As we have procured first rate workmen, we have no hesitation in warranting our work to be as well done as any in the State, which we will sell low for *Cash*, or on time to punctual dealers.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

Also, a first rate pair of *Boot Trees*, and a sett of second handed *Lasts* for sale.

BROWN & CHAMBERS.

N. B. Hides will be taken in exchange for work done in the above business. B. & C.

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1839. 15t.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74 tf

Lost.

ON the 22nd instant, was cut from the Subscriber's carriage, in the neighborhood of Salisbury, on the main road leading to Concord and Charlotte, a small hair trunk containing sundry articles of clothing, and a POCKET BOOK, in which was the following papers, with a number of others not recollected accurately. All persons are forwarned trading for any of said papers—I will give a liberal reward for their recovery, or information so that I may get them.

One Court order from K. P. Harris, on John Rogers, County Trustee of Cabarrus County, for $500.

One Note on Ebenezer H Rogers for $125; also, one on the same for the rise of $200, with a credit endorsed for about $120.

One Note on James Cochran for $60.

One on James H. Cochran for the rise of $40.

One on Walter F. Farr for about $40, with a credit.

One on J. W. Means for $40.

One on Sam'l. C. Harris for $19 90, together with sundry others of smaller amounts, with 2 bills of sale, executed to me by Capt. John Russel for two negroes.

One judgment of $60, and several of a smaller amount, on Charles Townsend; besides others not definitely recollected. Wm. F. NICHOLSON.

Concord, Cabarrus Co., N. C., Aug. 30, 1839.

Heath Tract.

THE HEATH TRACT, containing six hundred Acres of Land, situated about six miles East of Lexington, Davidson Co. on the road leading from Lexington to Fayetteville is now offered for Sale.

There are about 100 acres improved, and 500 in Wood and Timber.

The Tract is located in a very

HEALTHY REGION,

and is peculiarly adapted to *farming*. It has on it a an Orchard, and a good Meadow. And independent of these advantages, the prospect for *Gold*, is unquestionable, as one or two

GOLD VEINS,

have already been opened, and some very *rich ore* extracted from them.

The celebrated *Conrad Gold Mine*, is situated a few hundred yards south of it; and according to the direction of the Veins of that Mine, they must necessarily pass through a part of this Tract.

Any person wishing to view the premises or get a more minute description, will call on Rigdon Wadsworth, in Lexington, who will give the desired information; or any person wishing to contract for the same, will call on Dr. Austin, Salisbury; or address a Letter to the Subscriber, Trenton Post Office, Jones Co. N. C.

WM. H. HEATH.

Feb. 21, 1839. tf

Wrapping Paper, &c.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of brown and colored WRAPPING paper; together with a large quantity of PASTE BOARD, which they offer at wholesale or retail.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

June 7, 1839. tf

Moffat's Pills and Bitters.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers.

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Messrs. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.

P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39. tf

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pitsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

Summer Goods.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the *Farmer*, *Mechanic*, or the *Fashionables* of the town or country.

N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.

Concord, May 24th, 1839. tf

Morus Multicaulis,

FRUIT TREES, &C.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has for sale, at his Nurseries in Davidson County, 15,000 trees of the Morus Multicaulis, (and also a large number of rooted layers or cuttings of the same, of the current year's growth:) these are superior to cuttings without roots to propagate from. His prices shall be the market price of the article in the North, and elsewhere. He also has a large stock of Fruit Trees, consisting of

Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, &c.,

being selections of the best American and European fruits, all of which are grafted or inoculated, and in healthy, growing condition.

I will deliver Trees in good condition, at any reasonable distance from Lexington, say 75 or 100 miles, (if amount of orders will justify it,) for which I will charge the usual price of hauling. It will be well for those who wish to obtain trees, to get the Catalogue of the Nurseries, which contains prices, and will be sent gratis to all applicants, the postage being paid. Communications will be promptly attended to.

Direct to Lexington, N. C.

CHARLES MOCK.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 6, 1839. tf.

NEW JEWELRY, &C.

JOHN C. PALMER, has another new supply of gold and silver

Lever Watches,

plain English and French, do., gold Fob Chains and Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, silver Butter Knives, Pencils, (patent and plain,) Tooth-Picks, Fob Chains, Spectacles and Thimbles, Steel and Gilt Fob Chains and Keys.

Also,—a very fine and large assortment of Razors, pocket and pen-knives, by different Manufacturers, with other articles usually kept by Jewelers, all of which will be sold very low for *cash*, or only six months credit, after which time, interest will be charged.

Work done faithfully and punctually.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

TAILORING BUSINESS.

C. N. PRICE

RESPECTFULLY takes this method to inform his friends and customers in Concord and its vicinity, that he still continues to carry on the above branch of Business at his old stand in Concord, South of the store of Messrs. J. F. & C. Phifer, where he will be found at all times, ready to

Cut, make or Execute,

any work in his line. His long experience in the Business, the pains he is now taking to receive the *earliest fashions* from Philadelphia and New York, enables him to say, that the work done at his Shop, shall be of the

NEWEST FASHIONS AND Best Workmanship.

N. B. He will also teach (as Agent) the much approved system of T. Oliver of Philadelphia, to any one who wishes instruction in his system of cutting.

Concord, Nov. 29, 1838.

Cress & Boger

HAVE on hand and offer for sale the following articles cheap for cash or on time to punctual dealers:

Fine invisible green, blue and black Cloths;
Satin vestings, figured, very handsome;
Black and drab Date for Summer wear;
8 pieces Kentucky Jeans; 100 do. brown Domestics;
10 do. Bed-Tickings; 2,000 lbs. Spun Cotton, S.F.
50 lbs. blue cotton Yarn; 50 lbs. Turkey Red;
15 kegs nails, assorted;
4 genuine mouse-hole Anvilles;
2 smiths' Bellows;
1 doz. Collins' Axes; 18 finished Rifle barrels; 3 doz. Weaving Reeds, Philadelphia make; Scotch and Maccaubo Snuff; 1 box best cavendish Tobacco; 18 or 20 Het Anker Bolting Cloths, from No. 5 to 9; assortment of screan wire, &c.

—ALSO—

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, French and Champaign Brandy, Wines of different kinds; Holland Gin, &c., &c.

July 26, 1839. tf

A CLERK WANTED.

A YOUNG man who writes a good hand, and is capable of taking charge of a set of Books by Double Entry, will be able to obtain a situation with the Subscriber, at a moderate salary, provided he can come well recommended, and application be made before the 15th September next. D. MALLOY.

Cheraw, Sept. 6, 1839. 3t.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the best **Anchor Stamp Bolting Cloths,** comprising all the various Nos. used in this region of country.—Where all who wish the article can be supplied in quantities to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms.

—ALSO—

Wove Wire for Screens, Sifters, &c., kept constantly on hand. HALL & JOHNSON,

FOOT OF HAYMOUNT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1839. tf

Negroes Wanted.

FAIR cash prices will be given for Negroes. Apply at Col. R. W. Long's Hotel, Salisbury, N. C.

May 17, 1839. tf

Warrants for sale here.

Mons. Roueche,

HAVING received a new supply of GROCERIES, takes pleasure in saying to his friends and the public, that they can now get bargains indeed for cash. He has all kinds of family provisions, such as—

Sugar and Coffee,	Soap and Candles,
Oranges,	Cod Fish,
Lemons,	Herring,
Raisins,	Mackerel,
Almonds,	Sardines,
Sweet Crackers,	Anchesians,
Newark Cider,	Lime Juice,
Lemon Syrup,	Albany Ale,
Wines and	Liquors

of the *best qualities, and of the latest importation.*

Salisbury, June 28, 1839. tf

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very exteneive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, to merson, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber, as agent for Hetty Scott, James Scott, and Mary Scott, who intend moving to the West, offers for sale the following Tracts of Land:

One Tract containing 415 acres, the residence of the late John Scott, situated five miles from Salisbury, on the main road to Charlotte, N. C., having much cleared land and valuable Meadows, with a large and commodious dwelling house, a double barn, cribs, kitchen and other out houses—all in good repair—with the best of water.

One other Tract of 415 acres, adjoining the above, and on both sides of Crain creek, having on it a Grist Mill and 70 acres cleared; and a fine Meadow at the head of the pond.

As a public stand it is well known; as a private residence it is a desireable place.

A waggon, horses and negroes will be taken in payment. A young negro girl is wanted, for which a fair price will be given.

☞ The above Lands will be rented or leased, if not sold, this Fall by me. A. W. BRANDON.

July 26, 1839. 3m or tf.

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber, in conformity to recent instruction received from the North Carolina Gold Mine Company, takes this method to inform those interested, that hereafter all persons found trespassing upon the following Tracts of Land, belonging to said Company, situated in Davidson County, will be prosecuted according to the strict letter of the Law.

JOHN WARD, Agent.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

LANDS:

Tract, No. 1—containing 888 acres, lying on the four mile branch.
" 2—containing 992 acres, lying on the waters of the Flat Swamp.
" 3—containing 3,800 acres, lying on Lick creek, Flat Swamp, and Yadkin River.
" 4—containing 1,650, lying on Flat Swamp
" 6—containing 697, lying on Lick creek.
" 7—containing 1,412, lying on Flat Swamp
" 8—containing 600, lying on Lick creek.
" 9—containing 601, lying on Lick creek.
" 10—containing 1,897 acres, lying on Lick creek and Flat Swamp.
" 12—containing, 1,353, lying on Lick creek.
" 12—containing 1,317, located on four mile branch and Jacob creek, adjoining the Lead mine.

SCULPTURING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that he still carries on the **Stone Cutting Business,** and is ever ready to execute, in a very superior manner, all descriptions of work in his line.

Gold-Grinders, Mill-Stones, Window and *Door-sills, Door-steps* and *Tomb-stones*, are executed in a very rare style. His grit for Mill-Stones is very good.—Mr. Philips also begs to inform the public that he can execute Engravings of various kinds—He will Engrave marble-slabs neatly, and granite tomb-stones can be well executed if desired. His charges shall always be reasonable, and as accommodating as possible.

Persons wishing to have work done in the above line, will do well to call at the residence of Mr. Philips, seven miles south of Salisbury.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

August 24, 1838. tf

New Foundry.

I HAVE lately completed and put in operation a large Iron *foundry* at my mill on the South-Yadkin river (formerly Pearsons) in Davie county; where we are prepared to make all kinds of castings, such as—the running works of cotton or woollen factories, cotton gins, grist and saw mills, thrashing machines, wind mills, plumer blocks, gudgeons, iron shafts, pullies drums, driving wheels, and, in short, every thing else that is usually made at iron foundries. We are also prepared for *Turning* shafts, &c.; and for finishing and fitting up all kinds of machinery in this line of business.

I have employed JACOB WAYNESBURG, formerly of Baltimore, a very skilful Machinist, to superintend and manage my establishment. Mr. Waynesburg has worked all his life in establishments of this kind, and is distinguished for his skill as a Machinist, and Millwright. He will also make calculations for waterwheels, mill-gearing, &c.; and when the machinery is obtained from us, he will attend to putting it up. Our prices are those of similar establishments at the North.

☞ Orders addressed either to Jacob Waynesburg or myself, at Salisbury, will be promptly attended to.

CHARLES FISHER.

Salisbury, May 24, 1839. tf

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of *Concord*, would now offer his services to the Public, as an

Ornamental and Sign Painter.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.

He will also attend to any call made on him in the

HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

☞ Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and despatch.

J. W. RAINEY.

Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. tf

Goelicke's Sanative.

THE Subscriber having received an Agency to sell the above Medicine, and also, the Medicine, now offers it for sale at the stated prices.

JOSEPH HAINES.

Fulton, March 28, 1839 tf